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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/809,893	03/26/2004	Thomas Kolze	1875.4070002	7800
26111	7590	07/16/2007	EXAMINER	
STERNE, KESSLER, GOLDSTEIN & FOX P.L.L.C.			FAROUL, FARAH	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/809,893	KOLZE ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Farah Farouli	2616

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 March 2004.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-32 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-6,9-21 and 24-32 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) 7,8,22 and 23 is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 26 March 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>01/09/2006</u> .	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. The following Office Action is based on application 10/809,893 filed on March 26, 2004, claiming priority from a provisional application filed on April 9, 2003, having claims 1-32 and Figures 1-8.

Information Disclosure Statement

2. The information disclosure statement filed on January 9, 2006 fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(2), which requires a legible copy of each cited foreign patent document; each non-patent literature publication or that portion which caused it to be listed; and all other information or that portion which caused it to be listed. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered.

The foreign patent document EP 1024618 A2 has not been considered because applicant fails to provide an English copy of the document.

Drawings

3. The drawings are objected to because Figures 1, 2, 4A and 4C fails to provide a descriptive legend of the acronyms: CMTS, HFC, CM, SDRAM, and NCO. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an

amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

In addition to Replacement Sheets containing the corrected drawing figure(s), applicant is required to submit a marked-up copy of each Replacement Sheet including annotations indicating the changes made to the previous version. The marked-up copy must be clearly labeled as "Annotated Sheets" and must be presented in the amendment or remarks section that explains the change(s) to the drawings. See 37 CFR 1.121(d)(1). Failure to timely submit the proposed drawing and marked-up copy will result in the abandonment of the application.

Specification

4. The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

The acronym S-CDMA should be changed to "Synchronous-Code Division Multiple Access (S-CDMA)".

The acronym S-TDMA should be changed to "Synchronous-Time Division Multiple Access (S-TDMA)".

Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

5. The lengthy specification has not been checked to the extent necessary to determine the presence of all possible minor errors. Applicant's cooperation is requested in correcting any errors of which applicant may become aware in the specification.

Claim Objections

6. Claims 16-18 are objected to because of the following informalities:

Claim 16 recites the phrase "adapted to" in lines 2, 4 and 7. It is suggested that applicant deletes the phrase to make the claim positive.

Claim 17 recites the phrase "adapted to" in line 1. It is suggested that applicant deletes the phrase to make the claim positive.

Claim 18 recites the phrase "adapted to" in line 2. It is suggested that applicant deletes the phrase to make the claim positive.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

7. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-3, 16-18 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Rakib (US 2004/0095963 A1).

For claims 1-2 and 16-17, Rakib discloses receiving a first signal from the central entity (see element 33 in Figure 2) and generating a symbol clock based on timing information included in the first signal (paragraph 38, lines 4-15 wherein a symbol clock is generated for the signals transmitted from the central entity (CMTS))

Upon termination of reception of the first signal, maintaining the symbol clock (paragraph 38, lines 4-15 wherein the symbol clock is maintained for the transmitted signals)

Receiving a second signal from the central entity and determining a symbol clock offset between the first signal and the second signal using the maintained symbol clock (paragraph 47, lines 8-14 wherein the clock offset for the transmitted signals is determined); and

Adjusting the maintained symbol clock based on the symbol clock offset to provide an adjusted symbol clock and providing the adjusted symbol clock to a

transmitter (paragraph 47, lines 14-22 wherein each cable modem adjusts its symbol clock for the transmitter)

For claims 3 and 18, Rakib discloses detecting a loss of the first signal prior to receiving the second signal wherein determining the symbol clock offset using the maintained symbol clock comprises incrementing a counter based on the maintained symbol clock during the time period between the loss of the first signal and receipt of the second signal (paragraph lines 8-22 wherein adjusting the symbol clock involves incrementing the timestamp counter)

For claim 25, Rakib discloses a cable modem (see cable modem in Figure 2, element 53)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 4-6, 9-10, 19-21, 24, 26 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rakib (US 2004/0095963 A1) in view of Rakib (US 6,356,555 B1) (reference disclosed by applicant).

For claims 4 and 19, Rakib discloses the entire claimed invention except for determining the symbol clock offset using the maintained symbol clock comprises identifying a symbol clock offset necessary to obtain a valid alignment for forward error correction (FEC) decoding of the data in the second signal

Rakib, from the same or similar field of endeavor, teaches storing time information (column 46, lines 55-65), determining a clock offset for valid alignment for FEC (column 21, lines 44-54 and column 49, lines 17-24) and decoding transmitted data (see decoder 284 in Fig 11).

Thus, it would have been obvious to someone of ordinary skill in the art to combine the alignment method of Rakib with the communication network of Rakib at the time of the invention. The alignment method of Rakib is implemented into the communication network of Rakib by determining a valid alignment for decoding the data. The motivation to combine the alignment method of Rakib with the communication network of Rakib is that it provides an efficient synchronization mechanism.

For claims 5 and 20, Rakib discloses the entire claimed invention except for determining the symbol clock offset using the maintained symbol clock comprises identifying a symbol clock offset necessary to obtain a valid puncture alignment for Trellis Code Modulation (TCM) decoding of the data in the second signal

Rakib, from the same or similar field of endeavor, teaches storing time information (column 46, lines 55-65), determining a clock offset for valid alignment for TCM (column 21, lines 44-54 and column 49, lines 24-34) and decoding transmitted data (see decoder 284 in Fig 11).

For claims 6 and 21, Rakib discloses the entire claimed invention except for determining the symbol clock offset using the maintained symbol clock comprises identifying a symbol clock offset necessary to obtain a valid frame alignment for Reed-Solomon decoding of the data in the second signal

Rakib, from the same or similar field of endeavor, teaches storing time information (column 46, lines 55-65), determining a clock offset for valid alignment for Reed-Solomon (column 21, lines 44-54 and column 49, lines 24-34) and decoding transmitted data (see decoder 284 in Fig 11).

For claims 9 and 24, Rakib discloses the entire claimed invention except for receiving a notification message from the central entity indicating that the first signal will be terminated and wherein determining the symbol clock offset is performed responsive to receiving the notification message and receiving the second signal (column 37, lines 39-57 wherein a notification message is sent from the transmitter prior to determining the clock offset)

For claims 10 and 26, Rakib discloses the entire claimed invention except for storing information associated with the timing information to provide delayed timing information and upon termination of reception of the signal, accessing the delayed timing information to maintain the symbol clock

Rakib, from the same or similar field of endeavor, teaches storing time information (column 46, lines 55-65) and accessing timing delay information to maintain the clock symbol (column 21, lines 44-55).

For claim 32, Rakib discloses a cable modem (see cable modem in Figure 2, element 53)

9. Claims 11-15 and 27-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rakib (US 2004/0095963 A1) in view of Rakib (US 6,356,555 B1) as applied to claims 10 and 26 above, and further in view of Grimwood et al. (US 6,243,369 B1).

For claims 11 and 27, Rakib discloses the entire claimed invention except for storing the information associated with the timing information includes storing the information for a predetermined period of time

Grimwood, from the same or similar field of endeavor, teaches buffering timing information for a period of time (column 42, lines 3-5).

Thus, it would have been obvious to someone of ordinary skill in the art to combine the buffering method of Grimwood with the communication network at the time of the invention. The buffering method of Grimwood is implemented into the communication network of Rakib by storing the timing information for a period of time. The motivation to combine the buffering method of Grimwood into the communication network of Grimwood is that it provides an efficient synchronization mechanism.

For claims 12 and 28, Rakib discloses the entire claimed invention except for accessing the delayed timing information includes accessing the delayed timing information representative of a time period immediately before the termination of the reception of the signal

Grimwood, from the same or similar field of endeavor, teaches accessing the delayed timing information representative of a time period (column 51, lines 8-25).

For claims 13 and 29, Rakib discloses the entire claimed invention except for accessing the delayed timing information includes accessing the delayed timing information representative of a time period ending at least one clock cycle before the termination of the reception of the signal

Grimwood, from the same or similar field of endeavor, teaches accessing the delayed timing information representative of a time period ending with at least one clock cycle (column 49, lines 33-40 and column 50, lines 13-21).

For claims 14 and 30, Rakib discloses the entire claimed invention except for storing information associated with the timing information includes storing the information received from at least one of a loop filter, a numerically oscillator, and a voltage controlled oscillator

Grimwood, from the same or similar field of endeavor, teaches storing information received from a loop filter (column 50, lines 59-67)

For claims 15 and 31, Rakib discloses analyzing the information associated with the timing information to determine when the termination of the reception of the signal occurs

Grimwood, from same or similar field of endeavor, teaches analyzing the timing information of the transmitted frames (column 51, lines 26-31).

Allowable Subject Matter

10. Claims 7-8 and 22-23 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Mennenga et al. (US 7,130,658 B2) and Ring (US 6,430,148 B1) are cited to show systems pertinent to applicant's invention.

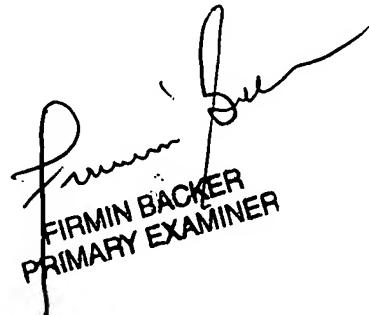
Mennenga discloses a synchronization unit for signal processing. Ring discloses a method for time and frequency synchronization in an OFDM communication system.

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Farah Faroul whose telephone number is 571-270-1421. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 6:30 AM - 4 PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Firmin Backer can be reached on 571-272-6703. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

F. Faroul



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Firmin Backer". Below the signature, the name is printed in a stylized, all-caps font.

FIRMIN BACKER
PRIMARY EXAMINER